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| BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN<br>12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD<br>SEVENTH FLOOR<br>LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030 |             |                      | EXAMINER<br>DELGADO, MICHAEL A |                  |
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|   |             |                      | 2144                           |                  |

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1/09/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to the argument as to claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30. U.S. Patent Pub. US2002/0081027A1 by Chatterjee teaches about a method for transporting digital ink (first format) by converting or compressing (encoding) the digital ink to a data structure including a string of binary bits (second format) (Paragraph 16, lines 1-18) (Paragraph 18, lines 1-8). For the transporting of an Email, the information has to be packetized having a header and a body. By including the second format in the text of an Email, the limitation of a packetizer has to present as the second format is embedded within the Email, which provide the means for transporting. To convert from a digital ink to a second format and visa versa the element of encoding and decoding has to be present. The elements of encoding and decoding are done in relation to the transmitting and receiving of an Email respectively. This indicates that there has to be a direct connection (coupling) between the encoding, decoding and the packetizing that take place when an Email is used as a means of transport.

Chatterjee discloses that a digital ink can be used to represent different kinds of images (Paragraph 18, lines 1-8). In Chatterjee images are treated as a digital picture without any description as to the type of image. US 6,697,352 by Ludwig et al teaches an improve way of using data packet to indicate the different types of information that can be embedded with a packet (abstract). Ludwig provides an improvement to the method of Chatterjee by allowing all the different images to be represented thus provides more granularity as to the embedded image.

US 6,549,675 (that is incorporated by reference) by Chatterjee teaches about using handheld devices which are commonly used in digital ink operation (Col 4, lines 1-30). Chatterjee discloses the different possible interfaces (mouse, track-ball, pointer) that can be used with a handheld device. Handheld devices are small and are restricted as to the amount of memory that is available to support the different interfaces. The method of Chatterjee inherently has this limitation, which can be improved by the method of US Patent 6,847,365 by Miller et al. In Miller a digital processing method is taught in which only the required process is allowed to be loaded base on the task at hand (Col 19, lines 50-60). This approach of Miller enable the limited memory of the handheld device of Chatterjee to be better utilized as to the operation that is being done. From the specification (Pages 11-12) the management layer provides the means for processing the digital ink into the appropriate second format. This feature as discussed above is present in Chatterjee.

In response to the argument as to claims 4, 14 and 24, Chatterjee, Miller and Ludwig in combination teaches the all the limitation as discussed above. U.S. Patent No. 6,741,749 by Herbert, Jr., teaches about improving a digital ink method of (as in the case Chatterjee) by extending its operation to include facsimile and instant messaging (Col 5, lines 1-15).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Pub. US2002/0081027A1 (Sec. 0018) and US 6,549,675 (that is incorporated by reference) by Chatterjee and US Patent 6,847,365 by Miller et al in view of US 6,697,352 by Ludwig et al.

In regards to claims 1 and 8, Chatterjee disclosed apparatus comprising:

an encoder to encode data having a first format into a string of data having a second format (Chatterjee Sec.0016, 0018), the first and second formats being different (Chatterjee Sec. 0016, 0018);

a packetizer coupled to the encoder to packetize the string of data into at least one packet having a header (Chatterjee Sec.0016, 0021) ( US 6,549,675 Col 16, lines 14-16) ; and

a decoder coupled to the packetizer to decode the at least one packet back into the data having the first format (Chatterjee Sec.0020, 0023, and Fig. 3)

but does not explicitly teach about a management layer that is coupled to the encoder that process data in a first format from an input device using a processing function , the processing function being enable or disable using a configuration user interface. Nor teach the header identifying the first format. Chatterjee invention teaches about a method of transporting of digital ink using a packet with a header (Chatterjee Sec.0018 and Fig. 2)(US 6,549,675 Col 16, lines 14-16) but does not extend itself to handling other formats. Ludwig teaches about a system for processing data of more than one format (abstract). The need for handling more than one

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format using the same infrastructure is well known in the art, which is demonstrated by an IP header being able to carry the identity of the type of protocol it is transported as disclosed by Ludwig (Col 6, lines 45-65). This is consistent with the standard of the internet, which was the medium of choice used by Chatterjee (Chatterjee Sec.0019). Miller teaches about a method for efficient processing of multimedia data. By selectively configuring one of the media processing elements (encoder) based on the format that was being presented, Miller was able to use the same infrastructure to support multiple formats (Col 19, lines 45-65).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention for someone of ordinary skill to improve on Chatterjee's invention by using the combined method of Ludwig and Miller, which allows the infrastructure of Chatterjee's invention to be extended to accommodate multiple formats.

In regards to claims 2, Chatterjee, Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the decoder comprises a detector to detect the second format and a converter to convert the string of data back into the data having the first format. (Chatterjee Sec.0023)

In regards to claims 3 and 8, Chatterjee, Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed at least one packet is transmitted to a network supporting the second format. This function is realized because packetized messages may be sent as text in an e-mail message. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claim 5, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the second format is an American Standard Code of Information Interchange (ASCII) format.  
(Chatterjee Sec.0016, 0018)

In regards to claim 6, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the data having the first format is ink input data. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claim 7, wherein the ink input data is obtained from is one of a touch-screen, a digitizer, a tablet, and a mouse. The applicant admits "it is well known to capture hand written input in an electronic form by capturing information associated with the movement of an electronic pen on a tablet." ( Chatterjee Sec. 0018) (US 6,549,675 Col 4, lines 20-30) included by reference).

In regards to claim 9 and 19, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, teaches about an apparatus of claim 8 [18] wherein the processing function is one of a filter, an interpolation, a smoothing , a data reduction, a compaction, a compression an encryption and handwriting recognition (Col 4 line 60-Col 5 line 20).

In regards to claim 10 and 20, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, teaches about an apparatus of claim 8 [19] further comprising an interface layer coupled to the packetizer to process the at least one packet into one of an instant message, a chat message, and e-mail message (Chatterjee Sec.0019).

Claims 11 and 18 are the methods to the apparatus of claim 1 and 8 and are rejected for the same reason.

In regards to claims 12, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the decoding comprises detecting the second format and converting the string of data into the data having the first format. (Chatterjee Sec.0023)

In regards to claims 13, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the at least one packet is transmitted to a network supporting the second format This function is realized because packetized messages may be sent as text in an e-mail message. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claim 15, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the second format is an American Standard Code of Information Interchange (ASCII) format. (Chatterjee Sec., 0016, 0018)

In regards to claim 16, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the data having the first Format is ink input data. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claim 17, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the ink input data is obtained from is one of a touch-screen, a digitizer, a tablet, and a mouse. The applicant admits "it is well known to capture hand written input in an electronic form by capturing information associated with the movement of an electronic pen on a tablet." ( Chatterjee Sec. 0018) (US 6,549,675 Col 4, lines 20-30) included by reference).



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Claims 21 and 28 are the computer program for the apparatus of claim 1 and claim 8 respectively and are rejected for the same reason.

In regards to claims 22, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the computer readable program code for decoding comprises computer readable program code for detecting the second format and converting the string of data into the data having the first format. (Chatterjee Sec.0023)

In regards to claim 23, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the at least one packet is transmitted to a network supporting the second format. This function is realized because packetized messages may be sent as text in an e-mail message. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claims 25, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the second format is an American Standard Code of information Interchange (ASCII) format. (Chatterjee Sec.0016,0018)

In regards to claim 26, Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller combined, disclosed wherein the data having the first format is an ink-input data. (Chatterjee Sec.0016)

In regards to claim 27, wherein the ink input data is obtained from is one of a

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touch-screen, a digitizer, a tablet, and a mouse. The applicant admits "it is well known to capture hand written input in an electronic form by capturing information associated with the movement of an electronic pen on a tablet." ( Chatterjee Sec. 0018) (US 6,549,675 Col 4, lines 20-30) included by reference).

Claims 4, 14, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chatterjee , Ludwig and Miller as applied to claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-23, and 25-30 above, and further in view of Herbert, Jr. (U.S. Patent No. 6,741,749) hereinafter referred to as Herbert.

Chatterjee teaches encoding and decoding electronic ink data (first format) into ASCII text (second format). Chatterjee also teaches formatting ink data into packets and transmitting ASCII encoded ink data across a network using electronic mail (abstract) but doesn't specifically disclose apparatus, method, or computer program product "wherein the network comprises an instant messaging (IM) infrastructure" (transmitting ink data across an instant messaging infrastructure).

Herbert teaches that it is often desirable to capture ink data (handwritten information) so that it may be incorporated into e-mail messages, facsimiles, and instant messages. (Column 5, lines 1-5)

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Chatterjee with the teachings of Herbert to expand the number of transport mechanism for transmitting ink data.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

.Hendricks et al (U.S. Pat. App. Pub. 2003/0163525 A1) teaches a system and method for transmitting ink instant messaging with active annotation.

Becker et al (U.S. Pat. App. Pub. 2002/0130904 A1) teaches a method and apparatus for communicating graphical and text information.

Ditzik (U.S. Pat. No. 6,415,256 131) teaches a handwriting recognition system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael S. A. Delgado whose telephone number is (571) 272-3926. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.30 AM - 5.30PM.

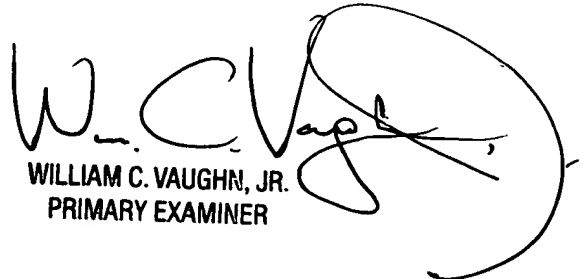
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William C. Vaughn Jr. can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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